

Do.	4 P.M.	29.770
BAROMETER—	9 A.M.	84
Do.	1 P.M.	89
Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do. (Wet bulb)	9 A.M.	81
Do.	1 P.M.	82
Do.	4 P.M.	—
Do. Maximum		89

THE FORTY-SECOND BIRTHDAY.

With frosts of silver in her hair
Discarded by close inspection's art,
But none—thine God—quite all life's care,
Yet fallen on the heart;
With scarce a line on cheek or brow
To tell the Great Destroyer's march,
And childhood's frankness, ripened now,
Beneath the eyebrows' arch;
Still every year the dower grown,
From what the earlier seasons knew—
So to my darling, loved since known,
Comes ripening forty-two.

"So old!" she says, and shakes abroad
Her wondrous wealth of dark-brown curls,
That o'er her sweet brow wave and nod
Luxuriant like a girl's.
"So old!" I cannot quite believe
That all those summer days have flown,
Or wintry winds, those frosts to weave,
Been round me making moon!
So old! Ah, God, if you are old,
My darling, what art thou, who speak,
Who nearly twenty years had told
—Ere life first kissed your cheek?

No! no! not old! Life's bubbling wine
Of youth, indeed, may sparkle less,
Than in those years, before you and mine,
That knew your fond career;
But let us trust that much remains
Of that most worthy ripened thought,
Because through thousand tears and pains,
By long experience wrought—
That afternoon may be seen
As ever summer's mornings were,
When we have learned their hours to meet
—Sins holiness or despair.

So, forty-two or twenty-one—
What matter, if the heart be young
And loving words, long since begun,
Yet linger on the tongue!
There are who dry as summer dust
Find all, because they make it so;
There are who love and hope and trust,
And keep life's early glow,
Till age's long shadowed night appears,
And heaven in raptur'd sight appears,
Defying fate's and fortune's thrall,
And victors o'er the years!

So may it be for him who hears!
So may it be for him who speaks!
No matter to those various years
May write upon our cheeks!
"It is not all of life to live,
It is not all of death to die,"
Said one of old, most fit to give
—Sage counsel wise and high!
Remembering thus, who dares to say
That we may not return to noon,
And every year that glides away
—Confer life's noblest boon!

What if in God's eternal plan,
It should be written down, indeed,
Too lightly for the eye of man
In his and to be read!
That what seems age, and child decay,
Is but the veriest stranger truth,
The trading of an unknown way
To blest eternal youth?
Then forty-two and twenty-one
Would be more blessed and welcome far,
As nearer to that Centre Sun
In which all blessings are!

May this not be so? Who can tell?
Nay, who has any need to know
Before the last and warning bell
Shall ring for him who would be old?
He who hath made us from the dust
And given so much of earthly bliss,
May well receive our childlike trust
In questions like this.
In God's Good Time—may, let the phrase
Spring forth alike from lips and heart—
Begin, increase, and our days,
Grow weary and depart.

—Morpheus Magazine.

RUPTURED PANORAMA.

Our first view leaving New York
harbour. This is a beautiful picture. See
the mighty vessel, spreading her snowy
wings to the gale, glide through the water
like a thing of life. There is nothing to
hinder her, and nothing in the way
to make a fuss about. But if the water was
to glide through her, it would be time for
reflection on the brevity of one's life
insurance policy. The noble ship is freighted
with precious human souls, bright hopes,
happy anticipations, hides, salt meat, and
high wines.

This is a view of the Bourse in Paris,
a vast institution to the Burlington Board
of Trade. The man in the background, trying
to hang himself on a lamp-post, is a mem-
ber of the Bourse. He has just been
brought. He has been operating in the
Bourse, you will see how they usually
operate in corn at the Exchanges.

This is a view in Egypt. The great city
of Cairo. It is named after Nile, Illinois.
Cairo is on the river Nile, but we do know
that Cairo soon Nile. We do not know,
history does not tell us, what there was so
important in the event, but we know it is
commemorated by monuments erected all
over America. You can go into a cemetery
in the United States without seeing one of
more monuments erected to the memory of
Cairo G. Nile. He was probably the in-
ventor of a cooking-stove, as some reference
is usually made to the kitchen fire.

This is a view of the Seine. This is the
favourite place for the Parisians to shuffle
off their mortal coil. The volatile French-
man gets himself full of *clou* (you know
what that is) and jumps off one of these
arched bridges, the Pont Neuf or the Pont
de Jena, down by the Shong de Mar. The
zhong darmy, which is French for river
police, fishes the victim out, the coroner
pronounces him incurably insane, his prop-
erty is confiscated, and his insurance
policy declared void, so as to spoil his wife's
chances of marrying again. This is the
group of an iron despotism down-trodden Europe.
(Applause.)

Have you a view in London of the old
Buckingham Palace. This is an exterior
view. Inside there are several bank
some chateaux tables and a few bank,
and the nobility are in these bucking the
tiger. King Richard, out of that
place, would be a very good thing, there
is a place where "the dying gladiator"
he remarked to a friend, "So much
for bucking 'em." The quotation has passed
into history.

A panoramic view of Scotland. The
gentleman in the peculiar position in the
foreground is scratching his back against a
mile post and remarking, "God bless the
rule Duke of Argyll. The children in
Scotland are taught that the Duke of Ar-
gyll made the world. This is an error."
We stand among the antiquities of Rome—
Rome that stood on her seven hills like
James Robinson in his famous *sketches*,
barbaric art. This is Trajan's Column.
This is the Arch of Titus. When he put up that arch he was
Tiberius' heir. This is the place where the
Roman mules used to collect and the police
went round. Here is the Colosseum. There
is the bloody sand of the arena; there
is the spot where "the dying gladiator"
he remarked to a friend, "So much
for bucking 'em." The quotation has passed
into history.

Used world yet suffers from the effects of
their malicious iniquity. They invented
the Latin grammar, Nepos, Cicero, and
Virgil, and hurled upon the eyes of the
reading age a language containing ten times
as many words, and twenty exceptions to
every rule. This is a statue of a noble
Roman, Julius Caesar. He was named
after the Fourth of July and President
Grant.

We stand in Greece. "The Isles of
Greece!" The Isles of Greece! Probably
the poet referred to gose Greece. The
Greeks were an ancient people. They wrote
their letters in cipher, and schoolboys of
to-day fight for hours over their letters.
Here are the ruins of the temple of Jupiter
Olympian, erected to him by the ancient
Greeks, thus proving that the Irish nation
sprang from these ancient heroes. Here is
an ancient theatre. It is closed now for re-
pairs; it has been closed for a few hundred
years, and the actors have gone off to their
summer resort, at Hades on the Styx.

Behold buried Pompeii. The city was
entombed in an eruption that hadn't been
equalled since Job got well. The gentleman
in a military position at the gate, dressed in
a full suit of armour, but was a brave sol-
dier, who was covered up with ashes before
he could run. He would have lived 1,705
years old to-morrow if he had run and kept
on living. It appears, however, that he is
dead. The fact is not substantiated by any
direct evidence, as no witnesses can be
found who saw him die, and his will, there-
fore, has not been probated. But it is
generally believed that he is dead. Weep
not for him, friends. He was a heathen,
and has gone to a place where he is probably
used to vegetables by this time.

This building, the venerable pile that
rises before you, is 27,000 years old. It
originally cost \$850, and took ten men
nearly all summer to build it. It was
white-washed nearly 4,000 years ago, but
received no later repairs. The room on the
right as you enter the hall on the first
floor is the Treasury Room. It is called the
Country Treasurer's office, and is where
people go and mortgage their farms and
houses for taxes. The room opposite is the
Country Income Assessor. The juries are
conducted there while on duty, and the local
debating societies also meet there. This
court-house was built many ages before
Burlington was settled. The massive walls
are engraved with the names of eminent
men who have served on the juries. A
grim and imposing antiquity was upon us
as we entered the Judge's Hall up stairs.
The benches and desks are made of wood
taken from the decks of the ark. The
tobacco quids in the corners were piled
there so long ago that people had not begun
to remember anything. The wood-bench is a
pre-Adamic creation. It is called upon the
regimentation. The only man living
who knows anything about the early history
of the court-house is dead.—Hank Eye.

JAPANESE JOTTINGS.

We are only about eighteen miles by rail
from the Western capital, Tokyo, or, as
some imitators of the Hunan system, call
it, like the Russian, Yoyoukifu, &c. (It
could never get beyond this, but in full
it looks like the old Chinese "Tow-row-
row," in Russian.) This is quite near
enough for me, however. Though my
lines have not, it may be, always fallen in
pleasant places, yet I feel like a wanderer.
He who shares the dreary lot of the
unhappy beings sent, for their sins, to
Tokyo. The gloomy influence of the place
plants what Artemus Ward called the
"brand of Kane" on each resident, and
your globe-trotter, or stranger, who has been
in the land, all recognize the status of
each of the foreign inhabitants of the
city, by the following simple instructions.

The four great castes in Tokyo are
diplomats, professors, missionaries, and
others. You meet a man, and though a
stranger, you can recognize the larger
Hindu castes. If a diplomat, he sees you,
as one notices other objects *en route*, no
more: speak of him, however, with bated
breath, for we are not here to-day under
the shadow of his broad eagle's feathers.
Professors, employed in the various
universities, you should say "that man's life
has never been checked by the binomial theorem:
he would prefer a day's shooting to even the
infinitesimal calculus." Missionaries shake
their heads, seem to weep and say: "alas!
another brand!" The other three are
Sovokos, a large native restaurant, kept
in European style, and everyone suspiciously
as though one were an unconverted pick-
pocket with designs, *faute de mieux*, on the
chick.

However, what I set down to tell you
about my Fagusa made such a bolt across
country, that every day now as many
people as can find time go up to see the
Second National Exhibition held at the
capital. It will probably be the first in-
stitution that you and your readers have
heard of, but there was one First National Ex-
hibition, but there was one five years ago,
and in the human course of events there
will be a Third in another five years. To
anyone who takes even a casual and imper-
fect interest in the progress of this coun-
try, this step in the march of civilization
is worthy, I think, of great at-
tention. As an instance, I would point out
that, as I learn from the official catalogue,
there are in the present no less than 31,000
exhibitors, or nearly triple the number
who competed in the First Exhibition. All
articles of foreign production are excluded,
excepting only those exhibited by the
authorities to benefit manufactures by com-
petition.

In common with the foreign representa-
tives, the native ministers, councillors,
distinguished foreign guests, &c. *de jure*
pronounced him incurably insane, his prop-
erty is confiscated, and his insurance
policy declared void, so as to spoil his wife's
chances of marrying again. This is the
group of an iron despotism down-trodden Europe.
(Applause.)

Have you a view in London of the old
Buckingham Palace. This is an exterior
view. Inside there are several bank
some chateaux tables and a few bank,
and the nobility are in these bucking the
tiger. King Richard, out of that
place, would be a very good thing, there
is a place where "the dying gladiator"
he remarked to a friend, "So much
for bucking 'em." The quotation has passed
into history.

It must have been great. The Mikado
even for a Japanese, and walks as if he was
"groggy on his pins." The Ministers and
Privy Councillors looked very well in their
gold-laced court uniforms; several, I noticed,
were thin old Japanese swordsmen. The
smaller fry of officials, in evening dress, and
the something too young to contemplate
—hats (chinnyo-pots) that could only have
been the nightmare of a very mad hatter,
coats that looked as if they had been slept
in, Christy Minstrel collars, and dirty shirts
very conspicuous about the waistband, and
boots of all kinds, from the most elegant
to the most vulgar. How it is that the Japanese,
so perfectly glib about his native dress, at
once seems to grow careless when he dons
European clothes, I do not know; but ex-
perience proves it to be the case in ninety-
nine out of every hundred. What a contrast
they formed to the clean, happy Japanese
crowd who, later on in the day, and every
day since, have crowded into the
buildings, admiring, criticizing, wondering,
and generally enjoying themselves. I was
myself an exhibit a few days ago, without
first knowing it, and received such a
compliment that I must record it. One old
woman remarked to her husband (the old
couple hailed from somewhere in the mid-
west) "Oh! I do look at this big, hand-
some foreigner; look at his black hair and
fair skin! If his blue eyes did not spoil
him, would he not be perfect!" I thanked
her in my best Japanese, which took her
horribly aback, as she had never calculated
on my understanding her. I have just
room to tell you that one of these up-country
folks entering the train, and paying no con-
sideration to the fact that a Japanese
always does on entering a room, on the
platform. On arriving at his destination,
he looked out of the door for his boots.
Not seeing them he called out that some-
one had stolen them, and could with much
difficulty be made to believe it was his own
fault that they were missing.—Pioneer.

DIVORCED FROM TWO HUNDRED
WIVES AT ONCE.

Sid Muley Hassan, the Sultan of Morocco,
has sent a touching example of radical
retrenchment to his subjects. Constrained
to shift by a financial crisis of no ordinary
severity, he has shown the true believers
submitted to his rule the way to "reform
their household bills" in a highly spirited
and unhesitating manner. Having com-
pletely drained the Imperial Treasury dur-
ing his successful efforts to suppress the
rebellion that reared throughout the domi-
on last summer, he has just cut down the
State expenses by some uncommonly sweep-
ing measures, the first of which was the
reduction of his own domestic establish-
ment to about one-half of its normal
strength. He dismissed, at once 200 of
his wives, and turned his hands upon dis-
tinguished officers of his army, whose pay,
in consideration of the high favor thus con-
ferred, he doctored to the tune of some 25
per cent. A pleasing feature of this re-
trenchment—to all, at least, except the im-
mediate victims of his financial system—
the fact that His Majesty has made his
matrimonial dispositions in such sort that
all his older moieties have got new
husbands, while he has reserved the young
ones to gladden his own heart. Instead of
saddling the civil list with provision for
cheap matrimony, he has united them to
gallant warriors at a positive saving to
the public purse, for the gift of each ex-
Sultana has been by him decreed to com-
pensate the respective recipient for the loss
of one-fourth of his income. Muley Has-
san's popularity, it appears, has been in-
creased to such an extent by his generous
sacrifice on his part, that a few days ago as
he rode from his palace to the chief mosque,
he was greeted with enthusiastic acclama-
tion by the whole male population of Fez,
his capital. This is quite a new experience
for the Moroccan Sultan, who has been for
some years past at open odds with his sub-
jects.—London Daily Telegraph.

THE WIRE-ROPE TRAMWAY
SERVICE.

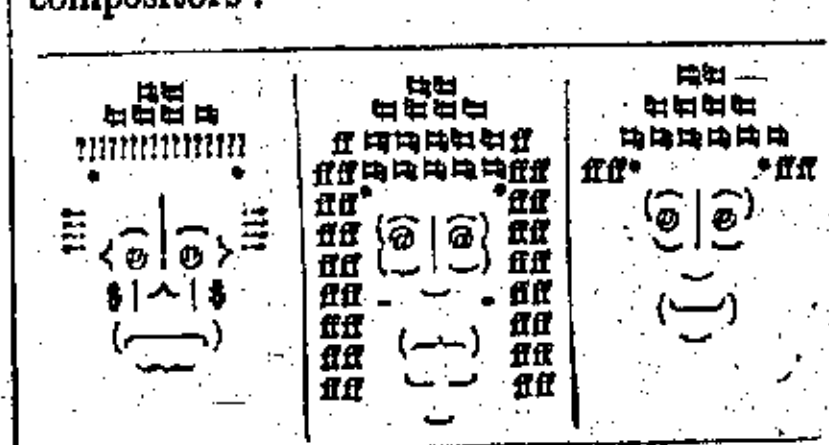
Concerning this seemingly admirable sys-
tem of city and suburban passenger traffic,
a correspondent of the *Adelaide Observer*, in
"Notes from California," writes:—

"Wire-rope tramways are quite a distinctive
feature of this city. To the west, where
the street cars run, the wire-rope tramway
is a very simple thing, so simple that it
is in most of them it would be impossible
to work a horse-tramway at all. To overcome
this difficulty the wire-rope arrangement
was invented. The idea of working steep
inclines with cables was not new, but has
often been put in practice—for instance, at
the Borra mine—but the adaptation of the
plan to street railways required a great deal
of ingenuity. These difficulties have been
most successfully surmounted by Mr. Halli-
die, the patentee. It would be too intricate
for description here, further than to indicate
its general features. A main tunnel is
constructed of iron and wood under the
middle of the tramway track, leaving a slit
open at the surface. In the tunnel, a
cable is run on wheels, runs a wire-rope in an
endless loop, running down on one track
and up on the other. The main cable is
a double track. The rope passes round a
drum from the up track to the down track,
and the other end of the loop is carried into
the engine-house, where it passes round the
other drum, which is caused to revolve by a
steam-engine of considerable power. All
that is now required is a means of attaching
the cars to the rope and letting it go at
pleasure whenever the car requires to be
started or stopped. This has been most
ingeniously contrived by the patentee, and
is mounted on a separate carriage called a
dumny. The dumny is a small cart, with
a drum, and is worked by the engineer of
the line by means of levers. All this machin-
ery, however, is entirely hidden from the
spectator. He sees nothing of the wire-rope
or the wheels or the drum; they are all
buried beneath the street. He sees nothing
of the engine-house which moves it all, and
is situated in a house perhaps miles away.
All he sees is an ordinary tramway car
with all in the middle, and he sees two
other the dumny which draws it. The
centre part of the dumny is a compartment
for the engineer, and the sides of the dumny
and seats are fitted up all round with
grids, and in evening dress, if we had not
at—what hour do you suppose? 8.30 a.m.,
as I am a living sinner! The Mikado was
an hour later, and we were all waiting for
him, excepting only those, exhibited by the
authorities to benefit manufactures by com-
petition.

What the first shock to the native mind
can have been, when first their god came
from some seclusion, I know not, but would
become disengaged from the cable, it would
be impossible to check the downward course
of the car on such steep inclines. And so
it would be with brakes acting in the ordi-
nary manner upon wheels, but here there is
a much more powerful apparatus employed,
being a skid about 2 ft. long, which descends
upon the rail and lifts the carriage off its
wheels. This, I am informed, completely
checks the carriage upon the steepest in-
cline in a space of one-half the length of
the car. Travelling upon these lines is
easy and delightful. One is quite free from
any sense of danger or apprehension of
crisis to animals. The scene at the bottom
of the hill in California-street on a fine
afternoon is extremely lively. Here at the
junction with Kearney-street there is a
raised platform to give the carriage a level
starting-place. A start is effected every
three minutes, the dumny has to be de-
tached from the carriage and backed down
one crossing, while the carriage is backed
down another. Then the dumny is coupled
in an ingenious way, which prevents the
men running the slightest risk of a jam,
and all is done in about half of the three
minutes allowed from the leaving of the
last car.

"There are four of these cable lines—
viz., Clay-street, California-street, Sutter-
street, and Kearney-street. They all run in
streets parallel to each other; there are
only two blocks between the Clay-street line
and the California-street line; only three
blocks between the California and the
Sutter-street line; and only two blocks be-
tween the Sutter and the Kearney-street line;
yet there is not a single paying passenger,
a fact which is instructive when the heavy
expense of laying such lines is considered,
about \$25,000 per mile of double line,
and demonstrates how great is the economy
of the application of this form of steam
power."

There doesn't seem to be any limit to
the art possibilities of type. Here are three
samples of what may be done with ordinary
characters in common use by newspaper
compositors:—



The time may come when the compositor
will "set up" the likeness of the persons
figuring in narratives in as matter-of-course
fashion as he does the letter-press. Our
readers will at once recognize the above
portraits.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The following announcement at present
adorns the pillars provided by the Berlin
Municipality for advertisement bills:—
"The Indian Rajah Nana Sahib XXXX has
presented seventeen Royal Bengal tigers to
the Zoological Garden. These noble ani-
mals were captured in a novel and interesting
manner. His Highness caused a large
track of jungle to be beset with palm-
leaves, lavishly besprinkled with fluid
fragrance of surprising stickiness. Towards
nightfall the seventeen tigers, on predatory
thoughts intent, were strolling as usual
about the district thus prepared. The
light was bad, and they were either short-
sighted or culpably careless; for presently
they trod upon the glutinous leaves, which
adhered to their paws with revolting
tenacity. As each at the moment of their
staggering efforts to disencumber them-
selves of these impediments to loco-
motion, the tigers rolled upon the ground
in fury, plastering themselves with vast
numbers of sticky leaves, until, blinded
and cowed in spirit, they were easily
trapped and conveyed to the premises of
Rajah's servants. They were subsequently
forwarded by steamer to Hamburg, and
performed the land journey thence to Berlin
in a single-file procession on foot, each
tiger's tail affixed with fish-gut to the right
fore-paw of the tiger following in his rear.
The resultant adhesiveness of a prepara-
tion with which Royal Bengal tigers are
thus captured cannot be impeached. It is,
moreover, available for other purposes, such
as mending glass and china, chair-legs
rocking-chairs, statuary, billiard-cues, and
merchandise pipes, and can be purchased
at a nominal price at the establishment
of Adolph Lemme, 88, Potsdamer Strasse."

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest
London and Colonial Papers, &c.:

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

Left.	Name.	From.
Dec.		
3, Laurens,		Hamburg
Jan.		
17, Creswell,		Liverpool
April.		
5, Chili,		Cardiff
12, Landseer,		Cardiff
18, Raven,		Bristol
20, New Era,		Cardiff
26, Lucile,		Cardiff
29, John K. Worcester,		Cardiff
31, G. F. Muntz,		Cardiff
May.		
5, Prudenian,		Cuxhaven
7, Hope,		New York
10, Bopala,		Cardiff
16, Gustav Oscar,		Cardiff
18, Helen Marion,		Cuxhaven
23, Phoenix,		Cardiff
23, Sumatra,		London
28, Stonehall Jackson,		Cardiff
31, Helicon,		Cardiff
June.		
5, Belle Morse,		Cardiff
9, Lizzie C. Troop,		London
18, M'Near,		Penarth
18, Gustav,		Glasgow
20, Adele (s.),		Cardiff
21, Zenobia (s.),		Penarth
22, Bopala,		Cardiff
22, Red Cross,		Cardiff
22, Emeraldale,		Hamburg
22, Charter Oak,		New York
23, Dallas,		London
24, Carnarvonshire (s.),		London
24, Leonora,		Cardiff
25, Castor (s.),		London
28, Richard Parsons,		Cardiff
30, Agnes Muir,		Hamburg
July.		
3, Valiant,		Cardiff
25, Loudoun Castle (s.),		London

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.	Steamers via Suez Canal.
Strathleven.	Valencia.
Stentor.	Glasgow.
Lothian.	At Liverpool.
Telemachus (s.).	At Cardiff.
Whiteadder.	Wandering Jew.
Walikka.	Tobique.
Ringhader.	At Glasgow.
Ekhold (s.).	County of Bute.
Essential (s.).	

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 1st, 1881.)

In the following Statements and Tables
the Rates are given in cents, and are, for
Letters, per half ounce, for Books and
Patterns, per 100 ounces.
Newspapers over four ounces in weight
are charged as double, treble, &c., as the
case may be, but such papers or packets
may be sent at Book Rate. Two
Newspapers must not be folded together as
one, nor must anything whatever be inserted
except bona fide Supplements. Printed
matter may, however, be enclosed, if the
whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Cur-
rent may be paid either as Newspapers or
Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers
as, through Writers by Mail, do not bear
the character of an actual or personal cor-
respondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied
music, &c. The charge on them is the same
as for books, but, whatever the weight of
a packet containing any partially written
matter, it will not be charged less than 5
cents.

The sender of any Registered Article
may accompany it with a Return Receipt
on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.
The limit of weight for Books and Com-
mercial Papers to Foreign Ports is limited
to 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited
to 3 ounces, and must not exceed these
dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2
inches.

N.K. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise
Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia,
Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, Brazil,
N. America, Mexico, Salway, Brazil,
Porto Rico, Chile, Peru, Argentina,
Paraguay, Uruguay, Trinidad, Guiana,
Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all
Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese
and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief
countries not in the Union are the Aus-
tralian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.
Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.
There is no charge on redirected corre-
spondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom, 10
Letters, 10 cents.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents.
Books & Patterns, 5 cents.
West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia,
Costa Rica, Nicaragua,
Letters, 30
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 5 cents.
Books & Patterns, 10 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and
Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Re-
gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and
Patterns, 2; Via Gall, Letters, 25; Re-
gistration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and
Patterns, 2.
Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascen-
sion, via London, Letters, 25; Registration,
10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 6.
* A small extra charge is made on delivery.
† There is Registration to British W. India
Islands, 10 cents.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

General (Post Office)	Local (Post Office)
Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.	Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.	Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.	Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.	Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.	Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

(d) Via Singapore, 10 cents.

(e) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, 2 cents.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5
p.m. on any week day for addresses in
Victoria will be delivered the same day,
whether by post or otherwise, unless the
generally, and in such cases, the delivery
should be retarded by the Contract
Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be
delivered within Victoria at the private
houses of the addressees rather than at
places of business, if a wish to that effect
be expressed by the sender, otherwise all
correspondence is invariably delivered at
the nearest place of business.

3. Boxholders who desire to send Cir-
culars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards,
&c., all of the same weight, to addresses in
Hongkong, Shanghai, &c., the Postal
Office, deliver them to the Post
Office unsealed, the postage being then
charged to the sender's account. Each
batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns
to the same places in the same way. En-
velopes containing Patterns may be wholly
closed if the nature of the contents be first
exhibited or stated to the Postmaster
General, so he may consider necessary, and
approved by him. Printed Circulars may
be inserted in each Pattern Packet.

PAYMENT.—The public is reminded that
there is no such thing as Parcel Post
to Europe, &c. Much trouble and dis-
appointment are caused by senders who
send parcels by parcel post, and then
expect them to be delivered through the
Post. Parcels, Circulars, Articles of Dress,
Fancy Work, and similar parcels are con-
tinually being refused the senders having
often spent more in Postage than would
have paid the freight by steamer. No
return can be made for parcels sent by
parcel post, and the sender is responsible for
the charges of the parcels sent by parcel post.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post
at Book Rates between any of the Post
Offices in China or Japan, as well as to
Macao, Fuzhou, Singapore, Penang,
and Malacca. They must not exceed the
following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot
broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than
5 lbs. The parcels may be wholly closed
if they bear this special endorsement,
"Parcels, contents as nature, but any
parcel may be opened by direction of the
Postmaster General."

2. The following cannot be transmitted:
Parcels insufficiently packed or protected,
or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes,
&c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive Substances,
Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Iron, Lead,
Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, whatever
is dangerous to the public, or likely to be-
come offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule for-
warded by Private Ship, not by Contract
Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the
right of selecting the opportunity for trans-
mission, and of delaying delivery in case
the number of parcels is such as to re-
quire other considerations. No responsibility
is accepted with regard to any parcel,
unless Registered.

4. The public are cautioned not to con-
found these facilities with a Parcel Post
to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Visitors' Column

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.
Government House, North of Public
Gardens

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum,—Free.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.
General Post Office, Hongkong Club,

German Club, Supreme Court, &c.,
within a stone's-throw.
Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St.
Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c.,
near the Public Gardens.
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above
the Parade Ground.
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington
Street.
Union Church, Elgin Street.
St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.
St. Joseph's (R.C.), Church of the
Holy Spirit, &c., &c., &c.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and

the Great Northern Telegraph Co.,
Marine House, Queen's Road.
Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.
Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house
and Boat-house, &c.,—Praya, beyond
the Cricket Ground, beside the City
Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS,
CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS,
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour,10 cts. | Hour,20 cts.
Three hours,..60 cts. | Six hours,....70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.

<i>Single Trip.</i>	
Four Coolies,	\$1.00
Three Coolies,	0.85
Two Coolies,	0.70
<i>Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).</i>	

Four Coolies,	\$1.50
Three Coolies,	1.20
Two Coolies,	1.00

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA

Sing's Trip.
 Four Coolies, \$0.60
 Three Coolies, 0.50
 Two Coolies, 0.40
 Return (direct or by Pak-foon-lum)

Four Coolies,	\$1.00
Three Coolies,	0 88
Two Coolies	0 70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip } Peak,.....	\$0.75 each Coolie,
(12 hours) } Gap,.....	\$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour,	10 cents.
Half day,	35 cents.
Day,	50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.	
BOATS.	
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day,	\$8.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load,

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day,	2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load,	1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800 piculs, per Day,	1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800 piculs, per Load,	1.00

piculs, per Load,	1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 piculs, Half Day,	50
Sampans, :	
of Pullaway Boats, per Day	50

One Hour,	1.00
Half-an-Hour,	.50
After 6 P.M.,	10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents a fair adjustment.

FREIGHT COOLERS.
Seats of Hire for Street Coolers.
 One Day..... 65 cents
 Half Day..... 30
 Three Hours..... 15
 One Hour..... 5

Nothing in the above Scale (or other verbal
Agreement.

WASHING BOOKS

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can be had at this Office—Price, 21 each.

CHINA MAIL ORDER.

